REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,124.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 35
Quarterly	„ 15	Quarterly	„ 26
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy——— 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 3 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "CANARA," 1,902 Tons, 206 H.P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 20th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

			March 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Negapatam	4
„ Carwar	22	„ Pondicherry	5
„ Mangalore	23	„ Madras	7
„ Cannanore	24	„ Masulipatam	8
„ Tellicherry	24	„ Coconada	9
„ Calicut	25	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Beypore	26	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Cochin	26	„ Gopalpore	11
„ Alleppy	26	„ False Point	12
„ Tuticorin	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	14
	March.		
„ Colombo	1		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Poutianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, viz., KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEEN, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BUREMAH, 1,681 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th February, 1875, at 4 P.M.

	February 1875.		March 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSHEH	1
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Fao	10
„ Gwader	24	„ Bunder	12
„ Muscat	26	„ Bahrein	13
„ Jask	27	„ Linga	17
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bunder Abbas	18
„ Linga	March 2	„ Jask	20
„ Bushire	4	„ Muscat	21
„ Fao	6	„ Gwader	23
Arrive BUSHEH	7	„ Kurrachee	26
		Arrive BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BUREMAH, 1,681 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd February 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHEER, 792 Tons 180 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY the 24th February 1875 at 4 P.M. She will call at

Rutnagherry.	Viziadroog or Dewghur.
Anjanwell.	Malwan.
Bor a or Jyhur.	Vingorla.
Futtaghurree.	and
Jeytapore.	Goa (Panjim.)

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT TO ODESSA.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 31st MARCH NEXT.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation Company's S. S. ODESSA will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents De la Compagnie Russe de Navigation & Vapeur.

Bombay, 10th February 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th and 24th, and BOMBAY, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Victuals.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	62	35	14-10	

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.

"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

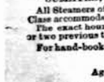
C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.



THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE," 1,964 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	For.
ZAMBESI ..... G. F. Cates	2421	370	22d—Suez, &c.
			March.
AUSTRALIA ... J. S. Murray ...	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA ..... W. C. Angove ..	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS ..... N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN ..... A. H. Johnson.	2569	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN ..... J. D. Gaby ..	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
			April.
SUMATRA ..... E. Crichton ...	2 88	500	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDAS ES ..... D. Reynoldson	2984	450	19th—Southampton.
DELHI ..... G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
POONA	2152	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 23rd Feb. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KHIVA, (2,009 tons and 450 H.P.) Captain C. J. Perkins, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 20th Feb. 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave middle of March.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hoods, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

PALERMO ...	1,230	Tons about	27th Feb.
HINDOO	3,257	„ „	15th March.
YEADO..	1,808	„ „	7th April.
VIRAGO	1,787	„ „	20th „
NAVARINO ...	3,356	„ „	30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 16th February 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL,

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
Steamer CALIPSO,	2,000,	220,	about 28th Feb, 1875.
Cargo Steamer ARETUSA,	2,500,	120,	on 5th March 1875.
Passenger Steamer CASTORE,	2,500,	250,	on 20th March 1875.
Steamer MEMFI,	2,680,	250,	on 5th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer POLLUCE,	2,700,	250,	on 20th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer JUNO,	3,150,	400,	on 5th May 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£34 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 6th February 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to	Ourch.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Rivan or Elephy.	Dharmurtur.	Thull.	Allibag.	Revdunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class ..	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class ..	0 8	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12	0 12	1 4	1 8
3rd Class ..	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages ..	3 0	3 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks ..	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs, one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dharumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Alibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Revdunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class ..	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „ ..	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „ ..	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the under mentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.

„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorry, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 27th February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 4'

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., AUCTION SALE OF TWIST, &c., at PYDHOWNEY.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account and risk of Dhanoolhur Fannachund, an Insolvent, at his Pythowny Shop, the stock-in-trade, consisting of White and Colored Twist, Shop Furniture, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40,—

6 bales G. shirtings, 6 cases assorted army cloth, 1 case Victoria lawn, 8 bales English navy cloth, No. 1 to 5, 2 cases assorted samples of hardware, 1 case carriage lamp, 1 case Rimmel's florida water, and some sundry goods, &c.

On account and at the risk of Taherybhoy Ebrahim—

D S—No. 16-32—10 Bales Printing Paper.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1875.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY OR MAHALUXMEE.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 P.M., by order of the mortgagee Jaitha Bhima & Co., and on account and risk of marigagors Calliandas Nurrotundas and Mummchandas Nurrotundas.

All that piece or parcel of land, houses or Dhurumsalla, situate lying at Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee on the north side of Warden road, in the subdistrict of Bhoolshwa, containing by admeasurement 31,707 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the chawl belonging to Dackjee Dadajee and by a public passage, on or towards the west by the vacant ground adjoining to the temple of Dackjee Dadajee, on or towards the north by the property of Purbhoo Hradee Soondurjee and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Dackjee Dadajee's temple and by the said Warden road, and which was formerly in the occupation of Crusnarow Wasserjee, and now in the occupation of the said Vishookendas Hurrithoy.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1875.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

A FINAL and Unreserved Public Auction Sale of the remaining valuable Stock-in-trade, Shop Fixed and Furniture, Tickets 2-4 and 12 Lights Arcand Chandeliers and Lustres, handsome new Apool Head and Foot Bedsteads, a Mahogany Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons, rolls of rich velvet and Wilton's carpets, a set of new Spanish mahogany India Rubber Cushions, by Tharston, for a miniature size Billiard, first class Fire-proof Safes of sizes, with Chubb's Locks, rich star cut, and other Glassware, Gas Fixed and Silvered, Glass-door Cupboards and Show-cases, Carriages, Harness, &c., &c., at No. 13, Parell Road, Byculla.

By order of the Executor of the Late Mr. Nancy Parpia.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at one o'clock P.M.; Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Nancy Parpia to sell by Public Auction, (without reserve) the remaining valuable Stock in-trade, &c., &c., the same comprises, pairs of silver kutch-worked mushroom, gold, and silver watches, curb chains, sets of ivory handled cutlery, iron weights, spare Tucker's moons and buttons and other spare wicks, circular, and camp tables, double, four, and 12 lights plated hanging Argand lamp with drops, drawing room sofas, chests of drawers, dressing glass s with Marble tops; pier tables, a mahogany square pianoforte by Broadwood and Sons, bronze kerosine hanging Argand lamps, fine wrought iron fire resisting safes, with Chubb's lock and keys, brass and iron painted bedsteads, rolls of English velvet pile, and Wilton's carpets; velvet pile table covers, air beds with pillows, Railway wrappers, a large 24 air mat wool box with drums, bells, and gong, a set of new Spanish mahogany India rubber cushions by Tharston, writing and office tables, glass doors cupboards, clothes press, show cases, pictures in frames, flower vases, water-proof coats, pairs of new English mattresses, Sultze's spirit hot-plate, pieces of carpet borders Tucker's chimnies, curry combs, pairs of English boots, shop tables, garden benches, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF STORES, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Ro ms, No. 13, Apollo Street, the following Stores, &c.

French Peas in tins, pints and ½ pints [packages of grass]

Do. do. in butter pints and ½ pints.

Do. do with hams, large and small size French carrots in butter, ½ pints and ½ pints, onions, turnips, artichokes, cels stewed, mackarel in sauce, oyster stewed, veal and vegetables, roast beef, veals and green peas, veal minced calfs head and bacon, Scotch hagris 1 and 2 lbs. tins, ox cheek and vegetables 2 lbs., rabbit curry, venison cutlets, venison minced collops, roast stewed and boiled fowls 2 lbs. tins, pickled ox tongues, sausages chicken soup ½ lb. tins, Aberdeen pies, savoy and truffled sausage, lemon punch marlers, orange, and mayonaise jelly in quarts and pints, jars of pickled herrings, ginger cherry and chein wein cordial in qts., and pints, Huls de Rose, American tilters, cricket shoes, Tucker's solar lamps, 6½ inches moons and cotton wicks, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

Few articles of furniture, such as round and pier tables, chiffoniers, cane sofa couches, drawing-room chairs, sideboard, dressing and washing tables, clothes presses, wardrobe, handsome plated 6, and 4 light hanging argand chandeliers, single light table and hanging argand lamps, double-branched wall-shades, glass bottom globe lamps, pictures, &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 Self-driving Phaeton with Bay Arab Horse and Harness.

1 Grey Arab Horse, aged 6 years.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARL NECKLACES.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Mr. Bapoobhoy Savoyebund, the following valuable Necklaces.

No. 129 One Do. containing 102 Pearls

140	One ditto	ditto 115 Pearls
132	One ditto	ditto 90 Pearls

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Books, Boat, No. 16, Middle Colaba, the eighth Bungalow near the Church.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c. The property of Major C. Gunn and others. The same comprises rich cut glassware, dinner and breakfast services, plateware, such as tea pitcher, cruet stand, set of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, table linen, a double-barrelled Breech-loading gun with appurtns, by C. G. Edward, A. 5 chamber French-revolver by Beatie, &c., handsome carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnots, fold ar screens, dining-room chairs, round, folding and wine tables, chiffonier, easy chairs, sofa couch, hat stand, teapoys, book shelves, cricket's hanging argand lamp, Persian carpets, English iron handed spring bedstead, Travelling camp folding cot, camp cot, reclining couch, dressing and washing tables, dressing glass, clothes and gown presses, wardrobe, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense and cookroom articles, copper cooking utensils, a boat, books, &c.

The Property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Broughams, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Child's Pony, &c., the property of W. T. Crockett Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Stock-in-trade consisting of English Mahogany, Rosewood, and elegantly carved Blackwood Furniture, splendid Pier Glasses with gilt Console Tables, Tucker's hand-some plated 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 Light Arcand Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall Gerandoles, first-rate Iron Safes, Elkington's and others, best Platedware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Fancy Goods, rich velvet pile and Brussels carpets, medium size S ate Billiard, Cues, Rifles, Revolvers, first-class Carriages, sets of English single and double Harness, &c., at Byculla, opposite the Jew's Synagogue.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 11 A.M., on each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, without reserve, the whole of the valuable Stock-in-trade &c., belonging to Mr. Bomjee Parpia, selling off on account of lease of the premises being about to expire, the same comprises, rich cut and engraved Glassware, handsome dinner breakfast, and dessert services, best Elkington's plated ware, such as sets of dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, cups, and liquour stands, ice pitcher, tea tray, waiters, handsome epergne, bottle stands, sets of spoons and forks, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks with mother-of-pearl handles, 1 do. containing fish eating knives and forks with ivory handles, best cutlery by "Elkington," silverware, handsome English mahogany, walnut, and richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of camp table in 41 pieces, a round do for 10 persons, side board dining, American dining-room chairs, whatnots, a handsome walnutwood drawing-room suit, circular and pier tables with marble tops, easy pradieu, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome plated 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 18 light chandeliers by Tucker and Sons, double and treble branches wall shades, rich velvet pile carpets with borders splendid pier glasses in gilt frames, a first-class medium size slate billiard table, a lady's China gilt tab'e, a large musical box playing 8 tunes, a pair of 15 light table candelabras, rich table ornaments, 3 light gas lamps, English brass and iron bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, clothe presses, writing table, a first rate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, travellig portmanteaus, large filters, Tucker's spare moons, shades, chimneys, large ice-boxes, English harness, saddles, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M., on the first day of the sale.

1 English-built circular glass fronted Miniature Brougham, by Evans and Son.

1 English-built Sociable in excellent condition.

1 Ditto Curricle.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class semi-grand Piano by Erard, a handsome English-built Miniature Re-uphom, a four-fronting Chesnut Brougham Horse, choice Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of [first-]Lieut A. Davidson.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Tuesday, the 23rd instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate Cottage Grand Piano, with complete iron framing and patent pin, in solid Mahogany case, made expressly for India, and imported by the owner direct from Broadwood and Sons, packing case, tuning hammer, fork and complete set of wires.

A Handsome square Rosewood Piano by Broadwood, nearly new, in excellent condition.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th February 1875.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by A. S. Kokke, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine sanders, at 1s. 1½d., 2s., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT SUCCESS.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

19TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY.

Also, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, for FAMILIES and OTHERS, at 3 o'clock. Commence at 3-30.

ON EACH EVENING, A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY BY LOTTERY.

Admission Rs. 1 to the Hall; Gallery, 8 annas; Children ½ price to the Hall, only. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

W. CROPLEY.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

The BOOKSELLERS,

The BOMBAY HOTELS, and

The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

KINLOCK'S WINES.

PARCELS of the following, which are strongly recommended have just arrived and we are enabled to quote them at reduced rates

CHABLIS	per dozen	Rs. 17
MOSELLE, Quarts	„	„ 18
Do. Pints	„	„ 15
RUDESCHEIM HOCK	„	„ 22
IRISH WHISKEY	„	„ 18

The various SHERRIES, PORT, CATALANF, &c. for which this firm is famous are in stock as usual.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

THOMSON'S CRINOLINES & DRESS IMPROVERS.

THE EMPRESS CRINOLINE. Rs. 6-8.

THE NEW EVENING TRAIN SKIRT. Rs. 12-8.

THE PARIS PRIZE, CRINOLINE. Rs. 9 8.

THE BIJOU, CRINOLINE. Rs. 9-8.

THE BIJOU HALF-RED LLAMA CRINOLINE. Rs. 12-8.

THE PRINCESS CRINOLINE. Rs. 9-8.

THE PARIS PRIZE DUPLEX, with Dress Improver. Rs. 10-8.

THE EMPRESS, NEW RESILIENT CRINOLINE. Rs. 10-2.

TRAINED SKIRTS for EVENING WEAR, with Dress Improver. Rs. 17-8.

TRAINED SKIRTS for EVENING WEAR, with Deep Flounce. Rs. 20.

HORSE HAIR SKIRTS, at Rs. 12 8, Rs. 14 and Rs 15.

CRINOLET, with Grey Camlet and Dress Improver. Rs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 18TH FEBRUARY 1875.

REUTER'S report of the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday was quiet, Surats heavy, sales 12,000 bales, prices unchanged.

This morning owing doubtless to the comparatively liberal receipts at the American ports the market opens dull, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 3,000, New York prices unchanged. The American figures are :—

	1875	1874	1873
Wednesday's receipts	16,000	17,000	15,000
„ Exports to U. K.	9,000	.....	10,000
Five days' receipts	68,000	87,000	75,000
„ Exports to U. K.	42,000	31,000	26,000
Total recs. since 1st Sept. ...	2,791,000	2,913,000	2,575,000
„ Exports to U.K. „ ...	1,130,000	1,021,000	1,034,000

Up to date the receipts now show a deficiency of 119,000 bales as compared with last year, which seems likely to be slightly increased at the end of this week, but what is evidently regarded in Liverpool as the leading feature, is the steadiness of the figures. Although considerably under last season they show no signs of a rapid falling off as this week in 1874 was the last of the large figures, if the present scale is maintained for a short time longer, the crop question will assume a decidedly different complexion. An other important point also, which we have frequently alluded to of late, is the continued large shipments to Liverpool, 110,000 bales more than last year being already recorded, and if the same proportion be continued to the end of the season the effect on the market must be considerable.

A further withdrawal of £60,000 from the Bank of England is advised in yesterday's message making £108,000 since the last weekly return. The amount of itself is unimportant and may possibly turn out to have been balanced by receipts of which we know nothing, but in the meantime it seems to indicate a less favorable tendency than was anticipated. Consols this morning are again quoted at 92¾ French Rentes at 101¾ an advance of ⅛, Bar Silver at 57½ per oz.

Coffee is firm at an advance of 1s. in Mid Plantation Ceylon and 6d. per cwt. in Native and Mysore. Seeds are 3d. per cwt. lower.

The allotments of the Council drafts in London yesterday gave £300,000 to Calcutta at an average of 1s. 9d. 90 and £400,000 to Bombay at 1s. 10d. 06 per rupee. The general expectation here was that the whole would probably go at an average of 1s. 9d. 15/16, and the higher figures have accordingly rendered STERLING EXCHANGE to-day slightly firmer. Bank Bills may be quoted 1/32d to 1/16d. and private paper 1/32d. higher, but the market is still far from strong, and unless a considerably increased business in cotton commences, there is no room for any permanent advance in rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10d. 3/32d.	Per Rupee
D2. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 10d. 15/32 to ¼	„
Credits 3 months' sight ...	1s. 10 7/16	„
Documents 3 do. ...	1s. 10 15/32d.	„

Rates on Calcutta continue unaltered.

GOVERNMENT Paper is still strong and advancing. Fours Rs. 102¼, Fours and a half Rs. 103¼, Fives and a half Rs. 109¼.

SHARES are still depressed with the exception of Spinning and Weaving Company's for which slight enquiry has sprung up at rather higher rates.

COTTON to-day has shown extreme quietness, and although prices are nominally unaltered a weaker feeling is apparent for everything except Good Fair Oomra which is still comparatively scarce. The receipts are again heavy 15,187 bales yesterday making 24,555 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS are steady for ready steamers at £2-5 to £2 6 3 but forward although there is nothing doing the quotation is unchanged. By sail rates are weak at £2-7-6 to £2-10d.

PIECE GOODS are very quiet, the demand from first hands being remarkably slow, but sellers do not seem disposed to reduce their prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Name	Cash Rates per Share.
-	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	10
22,000	1,000	all	Tl.pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	Do of Bombay New ..	710
8,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,100
20,000	250	all	8p.ct.	Do surplus Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	200
40,000	281½	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	145
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
60,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bk of Ind	115
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,500	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,700
210	1,000	1,000	5p. ct.	Albert Co. Karwar	775
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	650
250	1,000	200:00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
158	12,00	11,000	2.0pc.	Apollo Press Co	3,000
225	1,000	all	...	Bellary	600 ex.
6 m	500	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	250
200	2,00	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co	1,350
100	500	all	80p.c.	Do New	350
1,4 0	250	all	8½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	575
400	1,500	all	37½p.c.	Carwar Company	760
250	250	all	...	Chandor Press Co	650
500	1,500	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co	3,500
500	500	all	Nil	Dodiem P. & G. Co	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,020
16	5,500	all	200p.c.	Fort Press Co	3,900
200	2,000	2,000	18 p.c.	Gyanji Cowasji Press Co.	1,5
300	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Fremot Press Co	435
1150	...	1,40	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	445
3125	400	35	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	430
60	2,000	2,000	...	Native Piece Goods Co.,Ld	1,750
120	...	1,50	250 p.c.	Princeof Wales Press..	1,575
200	1,300	all	200 p.c.	Rasoon Press Co	1,275
400	50	75	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co	415
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Trade Company, Limited	925
150	85	all	12p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	925

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

60	1,250	all	150	Alexandra Spinning	1,760
500	5,000	all	200	Alliance Spinning	3,050
300	2,000	5 0	...	Ghownaggur M. & P. Co.	1,300
200	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,200
1,000	150	150	100	Broach Mills	200
300	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,020
2,50	2,000	all	107p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning..	1,510
1,500	1,250	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ..	1,115
1,25	1,000	all	115p.c.	Great Eastern	1,240
700	1,000	all	...	Hindoostan S. & W. Co.	1,050
750	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jeevaji Balloo Mills	1,200
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,250
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	60	Manockji Petit's	1,205
1,050	1,000	all	220 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,275
4,000	25	all	68	Oriental	775
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	440
110	1,000	1,000	200p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,120ex
500	1,000	1,000	35p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	280

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,205
7,500	100	all	...	Freez Land & Fisr Co. Ld.	142
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	1,230
6,000	1 400	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£25	21 8 6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
.....	£20	13 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	2	65 7 2	do.	Ditto	72
.....	£2	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway C.	1,100
...	£18	99 8 10	do.	Do. New £18 Shares .	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240p.c.	Bombay Buildings Trading Corporation	1,680
1,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company ..	65
800	500	200	17 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Karrachee Ld....	115
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	100
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	18
1, 20	500	all	7 p.c.	Treacher & Co	390
.....	3350	all	40 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co....	)

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	96	12	...	Bank of China.....
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank .....
.....	208	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP PRINCE ENGENE, 1,328 tons, Captain D. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (October 1st), with a cargo of 1,769 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP NORTHUMBERLAND, 745 tons, Captain J. Hendrais, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (January 7th), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Farbes and Co.

H. M.'s DALHOUSIE, Captain W. Warner, sail-d yesterday for Vingoria, with five officers, 1 lady, 1 Warrant officer, 136 men, 8 women, and 18 children, 4 non commissioned rank and file and 50 servants.

THE BARQUE SHAHJEHAN, 688 tons, Captain G. B. Harwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (December 28th), with a cargo of 1,515 bags Sugar, 4 boxes syrup, and 2 boxes vinegar. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Shah Jehan	Harwood	Mauritius, Dec 21.
	Northumberland ..	Sandrais	Maulmain, Jany 7.
	Prince Eugene..	Smith	Liverpool, Oct 1.
	Australis(s)	Murray	Southampton, Jany 21.
	Kurrachee(s)	Scott	Kurrachee, Feb 15.
	Eliza Keonigg	Pitman	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	H. M. S. Dalhousie.	Worner	Vingoria.
	Asia (s)	Croco	Genoa, &c.

ADEN.

April.

ARRIVALS.

7 Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay
Dec. 19 Vulture, H. M. 6, Lieut. Brooks, from Berberra.
Jany. 3 Kwang Tung, R. M., Elton, from Berberra.
13 Adriana, ship, Gillis, from Cardiff.
24 Colonel Pitche, Barque, Ward, from Calcutta.
25 Millwall, ship, Dunn, from Cardiff.
3 Early Morn, ship, Jones, from Cardiff.
3 Ven tia, ss, Angove, from Venice.
3 Amadye, ss, Liquintre, from Shanghai.
4 Tousaye, ss, Morle, from Marseilles.
4 Thomas Bayne, ship, Nelson, from Cardiff.
5 Mazagon, H. M. 6, ss, Reid, from Suez.
5 Teviot, ss, Nisbet, from Calcutta.
6 Asia, ss, Crocco, from Genova.
6 Zambesi, ss, Cales, from London.
7 Absalon, ss, Lerch, from Newcastle.
7 Colombo, ss, Macliuone, from Bombay.
7 Correre F. T., ss, Mailer, from Toulon.
7 Etna, ss, Care, from Newcastle.
7 Trident, ss, Reed, from Bombay.
8 Thibet, ss, Rattley, from Bombay.
9 Arabia, ss, Cabours, from Bombay.
9 William D. Seed, ship, Proctor, from Sheilds.
9 Kong Sverre, ss, Kuhnle, from Jeddah.
9 Iscia, ss, Dodero, from Genova.
9 Asia, ss, Profumo, from Suez.
10 Marcia, ss, Dinsdale, Jeddah.
10 Kwang Tung R. M., Elton, from Perim.

Feby. DEPARTURES.

3 Venetia, ss, Angove, to Bombay.
3 Amadye, ss, Liquintre, to Marseilles.
6 Adriana, ship, Gillis, to Madras.
6 Asia, ss, Crocco, to Bombay.
7 Zambesi, ss, Cales, to Bombay.
7 Teviot, ss, Nisbet, to Jeddah.
7 Colombo, ss, Macliuone, to London.
7 Correre F. T. ss, Mailer, to Suez.
8 Kwang Tung, R. M., Elton, to Perim.
8 Mazagon, H. G. ss, Reid, to Berberra.
8 Trident, ss, Reed, to Havre.
9 Thibet, ss, Rattley, to Suez.
9 Arabia, ss, Cabours, to Genova.
9 India, ss, Dodero, to Bombay.
Asia, ss, Profumo, to East, passed on'.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Vulture, H. M. G. Boat, Brooks, from Berberra
Colonel Pitche, Barque, Ward, from Calcutta.
Millwall, ship, Dunn, from Cardiff.
Early Morn, ship, Jones, from Ca diff.
Tousaye, ss, Morle, from Marseilles.
Thomas Bayne, ship, Nelson, from Cardiff.
Absalon, ss, Lerch, from Newcastle.
Etna, ss, Care, from Newcastle.
Willim D. Seed, ship, Proctor, from Sheilds.
Kong Sverre, ss, Kuhnle, from Jeddah.
Marcia, ss, Dinsdale, from Jeddah.
Kwang Tung R. M., Elton, from Perim

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GOVT of India have sanctioned biennial issue of boo's in kind in India to troops arriving from England whenever they may fall due, i. e., some receiving their boots in one year, and some in the year succeeding.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 16.

Wray, Lieut, Bombay 1st Lancers, on leave, from Baroda.

FEBRUARY 17.

Rommel, Colonel, Madras 29th Regt N I, on furlough from Secunderabad.
Stopford, Lieut, Bombay Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 18.

Oxley, Captain, Madras 6th Regt, to rejoin, to Thyetmyo.
Beckett, Captain, Bengal P W Depn, on furlough, to England.
Adams, Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on leave to England.
Vaughan, Lieut, Bengal 60th Royal Rifles, on leave, to England.

FEBRUARY 13.

Birch, Captain, Bengal Cadre 1st European Light Cavalry, on leave, to Europe (Per S. S. Atalanta).

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office,

[*Fort St. George Gazette*, Feb. 11.]

With reference to Horse Guards' G O 12 of 1874, it is hereby notified that all applications to Officers, for examination for admission into the Staff College, should reach the Adjt Gen'l's Office, Fort St George, not later than the 31st March 1875.

The Regimental promotion to the rank of Lieut of the undermentioned Officers on the dates specified against their respective names, is cancelled, they having subsequently been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps as Lieutenants with Antedate dates :—

19th Hussars—Cornet Robert Groome Elphinstone Dalrymple. Dated 19th Nov 1869.

24th Foot.—Ensign George Carew Fenwick. Dated 1st Nov. 1871.

45th Foot.—Ensign Spencer Richard Rawl'son. Dated 28th Oct 1871.

79th Foot—Ensign Benjamin Alexander Napier Parrott. Dated 28th Oct 1871.

Majors H G Pakkle and J Lampen, S C, to genl duty, Madras.
Capt D J S McLeod, Dy Asst Gr Mr, Genl, from Cadre Baroda to Nagpore Force—From date of return to duty of Capt D J S McLeod.

Maj Nowell Swanston, Dy Asst Qr Mr Genl, from Nagpore Force to Ceded Districts—from date of return to duty of Capt D J S McLeod.

Lieut-Col A Baldwin S C, to genl duty, Bellary—From date of return to duty of Capt D J S McLeod.

Order Confirmed.

30th Sept 1871.—By the Officer Comdg Mysore Division, directing Surgn-Maj Fergubar, to assume charge of the duties of Garri-on Surgn, Bangalore, without prejudice to his duties of Garrison Asst Surgn, vice Young, promoted, to Deputy Surgn Genl.

29th January 1875—The Officer Comdg Malabar Division, directing Surgn-Maj Cox, R N, 25th N I, to assume medical charge of the 9th N I, on the 30th January, 1875, without prejudice to his other duties, vice Surgn Ritchie, reported sick.

27th Jany 1875.—By the Comdt Palavoram, appointing Capt E G Clerk-on, 4th N I, as Station Staff Officer, Palavoram, vice Capt J M Macdonald, relieved.

Lieut W Gibbon, Staff Officer 7th N I, is granted leave of absence in extension for one month of the preparatory leave granted 18th December 1874.

H E H the Field Marshal Comdg in-Chief has been pleased to confirm the exchange between Capt D V Sheriland, G 19th, and Capt G H E Wheatley, R 25th B N I, noted in G O G C of 23rd October, 1874, as ordered provisionally.

Major H H Foord from Offr W O 2nd L I, to genl duty, Bangalore—From date of arrival of Col Mason, relieved from duty as offg supt, on the departure of Col J R Fullon on furlough.

Capt J W Hesketh from 2nd Wing Subn, 8th N I, to 1st Wing Subn, 8th N I.

The postings of Surgn Maj H M Ross, R N, to the 25th N I, and of Surgn F N Mookerjee, to the 7th N I, noted in G O G C of 23rd Dec 1874, and 20th Sept 1874, respectively, are cancelled.

Surgn F N Mookerjee from the 25th N I, to the 7th N I.

Su rgn W J Butler from British Burmah Division under orders to report himself to Surgn-Genl, for orders to attached 7th N I.

Surgn J F Hutton, M S, from d d 10th Regt, Bangalore, to d d Depot, Wellington—To proceed in Medical charge of details from Secunderabad.

Surgn E W L Hedder, M S, from Medical charge Det 45th Regt Bangalore, to d d Depot, Wellington—To join on arrival of Head Quarters 45th Regt, at Bangalore, leaving Bangalore, on arrival of public expense.

Surgeon J S Dill, M D, from President's Division, on route to Bellary in Medical charge of Wing 27th N I—to Ceded Districts.

With reference to G O G C of the 8th instant Regr Genl A de Sousa, is appointed temporarily to the Charge of the British Burmah Division, during the absence of Maj Genl Hamilton, on leave, or until further orders.

By the Comdt 24th Regt L I, appointing Capt W O Foord, to the charge of the Left Wing, without prejudice to his duties as 2nd Wing Adjt, vice Lieut Wray, 2nd Wing Adjt, vice Lieut Col H E Ryves, proceeded to Cannanore on Court-Martial duty.

Cavalry—Col J Bue anan, Comdt 4th Regt Light Cavalry, for Sudaya, preparatory to embarking on furlough for Europe.

8th Hussars—Capt R M Howard, for 15days, from 3rd Feby 187 or date of departure—Madras s c.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

[*Bombay Government Gazette*, February 17.]

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Maj from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Capt Elliot Seward, Ostrehan—31st Jany. 1875.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in April next, Lieut-Col E L'Estrange, S C, Asst Comsy Genl.

Lieut-Col A T Armstrong, 10th Regt Bengal Lancers, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his Presidency.

Lieut-Col G G Cunliffe, 27th Regt P N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his Presidency.

Col W W Anderson, Bombay Cavalry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, in March next.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months from date of departure in April next :—

Surgn-Maj J R Butler, M D., Civil Surgn, Rajkote.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in March next—

Col W Walker, S C, Second in Comd 1st Grenadiers.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from date of departure in April next of Surgn-Maj D Simpson, M D, Indian Med Dept.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

The following appointments are sanctioned :—Mr T H Baker, Actg Second Officer of H M's Despatch Vessel May Frere, to be Actg Chief Officer from 29th to 30th Nov 1874, vice Dunn, transferred to H M's Steam Vessel Dalhousie, and from the 15th Dec 1874 to 13th Feby 1875, vice Booker, transferred to Her Majesty's Steam Vessel Quantung.

Mr T H Baker, Actg Second Officer of Her Majesty's Despatch Vessel May Frere, performed the duties of Store Acct of that vessel from the 1st Dec 1874

The following appointments are made :—

Mr W Downing to be Actg Comdr of the S S Comet until further orders.

Mr M Dean to be Actg Comdr of the Digmar, vice Mr. Downing.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J W Walker, C S, Actg Asst Judge, Ahmedabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W H Crowe, Actg Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Asst Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, is allowed privilege leave for 90 days, commencing from 31st March 1875.

Capt H S, Daniell, Dist Supt of Police, Ahmadnagar, is allowed privilege leave for three months from date of departure in March next.

Messrs M B Baker and R W Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedgiri on the 10th instant.

Lieut T R F Macpherson, Actg Asst Dist Supt of Police in the District of Ahmedabad, on special duty in the District of Poona, is appointed to be a Mag of the Second class and is invested with the additional powers conferred upon other Asst Dist Supts of Police by Govt Notification dated 21st May 1873.

Capt A B Forbes, Actg Dist Supt of Police, Poona, and Lieut T R M Macpherson, Actg Asst Dist Supt of Police, on special duty, Poona District, are invested with power to exercise in the Districts of Tan e, Ahmadnagar, and Nasik the Magisterial functions conferred upon them in the Poona District by Govt.

Mr D Bennett, Inspr of Police, Ratnagiri District, was in charge of the Office of the Dist Supt of Police, Ratanagiri, from 16th to 31st Jany 1875.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Dalzell, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, and Asst 4th grade having completed three years' service in charge of a Field Establishment on the 24th ultimo, has been promoted to the third grade of Asst Supt from that date.

Mr E R Hearn, Asst Supt, Ratnagiri Revenue Survey, is allowed a furlough to Europe for 14th months, from the 5th April next, he is also allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding 30 days.

Mr W W Loch, Actg Second Asst Colr of Ahmadnagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 84 days.

Capt J M Ward, Asst Supt, Mysore Revenue Survey, to be transferred to the Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr F L Goldsmid's appointment to act as Asst Revenue Commr, Northern Division.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Col J Thacker is appointed to act as a Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee during Mr Souter's absence from the Presidency.

Asst Surgn A de Souza, Genl Duty, Bombay, has been attached to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital from the 9th ultimo.

Mr C E Pitman, Asst Supt Govt Telegraph, Bombay, passed an examination in Hindustani, according to the Lower standard, on the 10th instant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W I LeBreton, S C, received charge of the Office of the Controller of P W Accounts from Lieut Col A Davidson, R E, on the 9th Feby 1875.

Maj W M Durst, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Kolhapur, from Mr J R Shannon on the forenoon of the 1st Feby 1875.

Col H St C Wilkins, R E, received charge of the Office of the Supr Engr, Southern Division, from Lieut Col R S Selton, R E, on the 5th Feby 1875.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr James Scorgie, F C S, having been appointed Professor in the Poona Civil Engineering College, assumed charge of the duties of the appointment on the 6th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd A Polehampton is appointed to do duty at the Presidency for two weeks, and thereafter to officiate as Chaplain of Baroda until further orders.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Kesowjee Nadjee a Member of the Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Mr H. Woodward received charge of the Office of Extra Second Asst Co r and Mag. First Class, Khandesh on the 1st instant.

Mr H N B Erskine delivered over and Mr H E Cooke received charge of the Office of Col r and Mag of Nasik on the 8th instant.

Mr D Bennett and Capt W T Brown respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Dist Supt of Police, Ratnagiri, on the 1st instant.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr R. Procter Probationary Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, S M C, having passed the prescribed Departmental examinations, is entitled from the 1st Feby 1875 to the higher rate of pay as sanctioned by Govt Resolution of 1st May 1862.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BURN—February 17th, at Mount Road, Mazagon, the wife of Mr. John Burn, of a son.

ROSE—February 17th, at Cuttack, the wife of Surgeon Major Rose, H. M's. 4th Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACKEY—LE JEUNE—February 16th, at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, by the Revd. Father Pope, the Revd. Donald J. Mackey, B. A., Caidab, Fn.; Master Bishop Cotton School, Simla, to Dorothy Elizabeth, second daughter of Henry Le Jeune, Esq., A. R. A. of London.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1875.

THE "True Reformer," in those earlier chapters of his novel relating to Anglo Indian life, is singularly happy in causing household furniture to play a not unimportant part in the everyday drama of that existence. Tables, chairs, crockery, teapots, and similar articles are made to lend a distinctiveness to individual character, and we are told of one man who stands admiringly behind his second wife, while she issues her wedding cards from the Davenport desk that was his present to the dear departed as a bride. Indian life, in fact, is made up in a great measure of such vulgarities as furniture and crockery ware, and when people have neither leisure nor inclination to render such things their *penates*, they begin to complain of the wickedness of the social life about them; observing it, as it were, reflected in the vain glitter of their own. Doubtless there is some difficulty for people of a certain temperament to create homes for themselves in this country; but, admitting this, it is very surprising what a number steadfastly set their faces against the idea of home out here as something hateful. There are ladies and gentlemen who do the very best in their power, when in India, to render calm, peaceful, domestic life impossible for either sex, and are rather proud than otherwise that there is no such thing as home, sweet home for them. Nevertheless, they complain. They are querulous because they cannot have the delights of home life and the delights of dissipation together, and this yearning after the impossible is, of course, greatly enhanced, where there is no love between couples, but only the ties of interest. We published letters, some time since, from correspondents complaining of that yawning gulf they would have us believe is a separation between the sexes out here. It is said that gentlemen go to office or cutcherry to spend the livelong day there, leaving their wives disconsolate and forlorn. That they return to the evening dinner party only to fall asleep over it, and its subsequent cigars and brandy *panee*. Under these circumstances, apology is offered for the bad behaviour of those wives who court admiration at the expense of their reputation, and we are instructed to credit the very dubious assertion, that it is the husband's fault, not the wife's, that such things can be! This is the lady's view of it. Now, another correspondent sees these scandals from a masculine point of observation, and says: that the lady has no grounds of complaint. As he curtly, and ungallantly puts it: She comes out here to marry an "establishment," and gets it, while he, on his part, takes her to wife as a luxury, and an expensive one too. The bargain is fulfilled to the letter on both sides, and he tells her that, if she wants more than this, she must look out for a man who has sympathies in common with her, affirming, at the same time, that she is not at all likely to find him here.

Now, this is all very true where mere mercenary marriages are in question, and we know of no country perhaps in the world where such marriages are more likely to turn out unhappily than in India. In France and Italy, where men and women marry for money, and there is no love between them, the lady takes to herself a *Cavalier Servente* without shame and the gentleman a mistress, as a matter of course. Foreign society does not condemn them for what we regard as gross immorality, and they live and die, according to their lights, without complaint of domestic unhappiness. But in India this matter of fact sort of system of rendering *mariages de convenance* less disagreeable than they often are with us cannot flourish; it is opposed to all our British ideas of what is right and good, so that our married unfortunates of this class can only go as far as they dare towards Avernus, and imitate, in a poor way, the viciousness and gaiety of foreigners. And, no doubt, they find this kind of imitation very stupid after a time. There is no real love, with all its passion and excitement in it—"tain't" of young men, dangling after a fair dame at Bandstand or Badminton, may gratify her vanity—but the enforced absence of her husband, but it does not satisfy that craving of woman's nature, to love and to be loved,—hence these tears and complaints in the papers of the indifference of husbands. But this kind of distraction for the wife is nearly as hard upon her spouse as if she was wicked outright, and unfaithful to her vows. The husband may complain that when he returns from office or cutcherry weary of the work that ministers to his partner's extravagance, it is only to find her in the midst of a garden party, or practising duets with some young *militaire*, or engaged in that flaunting distraction-loving mercenary dame, who reminds us not a little of another type of Solomon's womankind, and one not so respectable. The husband of a wife of the domestic order is a man of sense. If he is not naturally sensible, a good wife is pretty sure to render him so, and he is probably happier in India than he would be elsewhere, having the uncontrolled enjoyment of a home wherein he is loved and respected by those about him. A man of this order,—even if his business obliges him to attend cutcherry or office—will find time to join his wife's amusements or occupations in the early morning; and when he returns home of an evening, he will probably neither go to sleep over "pegs," nor have to search for the partner of his joys and sorrows at strange houses, and with her tail of young men in attendance. Happily for the credit of the English name in India, there are very many honourable, happy Anglo-Indian homes in the country; nevertheless, there is no denying the fact that there are other homes here, that are anything but so creditable. But what can be expected but discontent where Englishmen and English-women deliberately contemn one of the dearest traditions of their race, and look for happiness and peace of mind, not in their homes, but abroad, and in the continental fashion? The folly brings its own punishment with it, and it is consolatory to reflect that if women take to flirting because their husbands go to office, the results are so unsatisfactory that they must needs complain to the public of them.

Some people think that it is a very fine and fashionable thing to abhor all the old traditions of Anglo-Indian life, and they strive to Anglicize every thing as far as practicable. They cruelly smash our poor *penates*, the tables, chairs, and teapots we considered so intimately connected with all that was life in exile,—and instruct us to consider what we might call Home in a Bungalow as something very vulgar and out of date. Old Indians are expected to live in a fever to please them. Life is to be made up, according to their ideas, of dressing, driving, and to some extent of drinking too, for people who live in what is called a whirl of excitement must keep that excitement up by adventitious aid. We dont know that Anglo-India is any the better for this Anglomania. We have lost much of the good old Indian hospitality through it, and where we used to have dinners we now have drams. We make more acquaintances but fewer friends under the conditions it imposes on us, and it of course fosters the idea that money is better than merit. Still, India is a free country and we can all live as we please, so that after all the whole question resolves itself into this —that if the times are out of joint we have only ourselves to thank for it.

BARODA.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA, 16TH FEBRUARY.

I have just learnt the particulars of an affair which is creating a profound sensation in Baroda :—

MULHAR RAO'S CRUELTIES—HOW ONE OF THE COURTIERS WAS MURDERED.

One of the most abominable pieces of cruelty perpetrated on a human being that ever I heard of has lately been brought to light. It appears that one of Mulharrao's courtiers, who was in great favour with His Highness, was looked upon with jealousy by some of his fellow courtiers. So, to get him into trouble with the Maharaja, they reported to His Highness that the favorite had been casting amorous glances at the Queen. The poor devil was then seized under (as I hear it will be satisfactorily proved) the orders of the Maharaja and cast into prison. Special fetters and manacles were forged for him. A great iron bar nearly as thick as your wrist and about 18 inches long, with thick heavy rings fitting on it for the hands to go in to secure his arms. These things alone weighed 22 pounds. An iron ring of great weight was put round his neck and a chain was, I believe, attached to it. Huge iron bars with rings attached, altogether weighing 35 pounds, were fastened to his legs, so that it must have been impossible for the poor devil even to walk a yard. He could neither stand, sit, nor lie down. I am told the weight of the iron attached to his hands must have been almost always on his chest and the iron round his neck must have been his body down, so that his sufferings must have been terrible.

But they discovered a way of adding to them. For about 16 days they fed him on chutney made of chillies and gave him salt water to drink. At the end of this time he died. Everyone who has seen these fetters feels sick at the very thought of what this poor wretch must have suffered.

All this time there was no charge made against him, and there is no reason to suppose that any notice would ever have been taken of the circumstance, if it had not been for the enquiry which has been ordered to be held.

The accounts, it is said, show that the cost of these infernal instruments was paid for by the Gackwar and with his cognisance. I fancy when the affair becomes publicly known the feeling of indignation against Mulharrao for this horrible piece of cruelty and shameful abuse of power will be more intense than it will be if the charges against him for trying to get Colonel Phayre poisoned are fully proved. They say here that the case has been carefully gone into by Mr. Richey and others, and that they are forced to come to the conclusion that Mulharrao was personally responsible for it.

THE STORY ABOUT THE GAEKWAR NOT HAVING A CHANGE OF LINEN.

As to the Gackwar not having a change of linen, probably no one is more surprised to hear that there is any complaint of this kind than the Gackwar himself. I know for a fact that Sir Lewis Pelly sees him almost daily, and that the Gackwar expresses himself to be perfectly satisfied with all the arrangements that have been made for him during his confinement. Dr. Seward, too, they say, has sent in a Report denying that there is any foundation whatever for such a charge.

THE STORY ABOUT THE TABOOTS AND MUSSULMAN SYMPATHY WITH THE GAEKWAR.

As to the taboots, they are going on perfectly freely, and Sir Lewis Pel

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA.

A FEW MISSTATEMENTS CONTRADICTED.

BARODA, 18TH FEBRUARY.

Statements have appeared that the Mahomedans here, as a mark of sympathy with the Gaekwar, would refrain from dipping their taboots, and that the Gaekwar is not allowed even changes of linen. These statements are mischievous fabrications. The Gaekwar has more clothing than he probably knows what to do with. Every taboot was dipped as usual. Even the Gaekwar assisted in the ceremony as far as practicable by sending sacred threads to be dipped.

In future there will be no difficulty about supplying funds for the Gaekwar's defence. All reasonable expenditure will be allowed and afterwards taxed by the Bombay High Court. This has been the desire of the Government of India all along.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.—MAHARAJA HOLKAR.

ALLAHABAD, 18TH FEB.

Lord Napier is at Umballa. It is uncertain when he will take his departure for Calcutta.

Holkar arrived here last evening. He leaves for Calcutta to-morrow.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE GAEKWAR'S SOLICITOR.

CALCUTTA, 18TH FEBRUARY.

The *Indian Daily News* contends that there are no real grounds for the supposition that Government refused sufficient funds for the Gaekwar's defence. Government while allowing fair and reasonable means, were unwilling to permit reckless extravagance. The solicitors for the defence wanted five lacs as an instalment to go on with; and Mr. Hobhouse opposed the application.

MEETING OF CEYLON PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

COLOMBO, 18TH FEBRUARY.

The annual meeting of the Planters' Association was held at Kandy yesterday afternoon. A dinner followed, which was attended by all the chiefs of the planting community.

DEATH OF ARCHDEACON SCHRADER.

A special telegram published by the *Ceylon Times* announces the death of Archdeacon Schrader at Galle this morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, 18TH FEBRUARY.

The *Journal of St. Petersburg* attributes the refusal of England to send a representative to the St. Petersburg conference to reasons outside the objects of the Brussels conference.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF NATAL.

Sir Garnet Wolseley will proceed to Natal to take over the administration of the Government pending the arrival of a successor to the Lieut.-Governor Sir Benjamin Pine, and to advise upon several important points connected with native affairs.

ARMY PROMOTION.

The Royal Commission on Army Promotion held a meeting at the War Office yesterday.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 18TH FEBRUARY.

The s.s. China with outward Indian Mails left at half past seven this morning.

The s.s. Malwa left for Galle and Calcutta at 8 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, 17TH FEB., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5½.

3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 92 7/8d.

5 „ French Rente 1872 ..... 101½

Bar Silver 57½

The sum of £60,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, destination unknown.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal—Kate, Welsh Hope, Atlantic, Parana, Stamford, Elphinstone, Palestine and Trident.

ARRIVAL OF MR. SERJEANT BALLANTINE.

The mail steamer Anatralia, which arrived yesterday, brought a gentleman to our shores, who, in all probability, will engage no small share of public attention for some little time to come. The person we allude to is of course Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, who, as is well known, has been engaged to conduct the defence of the Gaekwar. He is accompanied by his son, a rising young barrister, who comes avowedly for pleasure; but who, no doubt, will be able to render his father considerable assistance in the task which he has undertaken. Only one short-hand Reporter set out from London with the Serjeant, but, after he got as far as Brindisi, he was telegraphed for from London and returned. Mr. Ballantine would seem to have made himself agreeable on board the Australia, as many were the leave-takings when he left the vessel. Mr. Jefferson, the senior partner of the firm of solicitors who have undertaken the defence, went on board to receive him, and they left the ship together in a boat belonging to the Turret-ship, Abyssinia which had been placed at Mr. Ballantine's disposal. Mr. Ballantine is a man of middle-height and looks every inch of him a lawyer.

THE LANDING.

If human eyes had the heating power of the sun's rays, the eager glances cast by the eyes of a crowd of natives—if they could have been concentrated into a focus—might have molten Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, as he landed yesterday, like metal in a crucible. The signal of the approaching mail steamer, which was known to carry the learned counsel to these shores, drew a large number of natives to the Bunder, all of whom were anxious to have a look at the eminent member of the English Bar, into whose hands has been entrusted for a time (as the members of the Maratta race imagine) the destiny of Mulhar Rao and of Baroda. As the boat with the Serjeant approached the Bunder steps, the crowd rushed forward to see what the Gaekwar's leading counsel was like. If a comparison be excusable under the circumstances, we may say, as was remarked to us, that the Serjeant looks something like Mr. John Dunbar, who formerly practised at the bar of the Bombay High Court. From the bunder, Mr. Jefferson and the Serjeant drove to the office of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, in Apollo Street, where, again, those who followed them helped to swell another crowd of spectators. After a short time, the learned counsel was taken to the Bombay Club for luncheon and thence to the High Court; and as the news spread of his presence in the latter place there was a rush of members of the legal profession and of suitors, from one division of the court into another; to see him. He was not asked to take a seat on the bench, and left the court in a short time with Mr. Jefferson.

The learned Serjeant will leave for Baroda on Saturday morning. It is now settled that the following gentlemen will appear for the defence:—Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Purcell, Mr. Branson, and Mr. B. M. Wagle.

THE demand for houses at Simla this season is said to be unprecedented.

H. M. S. PHLOMEL, Commander Garforth, sailed for the Persian Gulf yesterday evening. She will proceed to Bushire, touching at Muscat.

A PAPER under the title of the *Himalayan Chronicle* is to be started at Mussoorie about the middle of next April, and is to be published twice a week.

COLONEL J. THACKER is appointed to act as a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee during Mr. Souter's absence from the Presidency.

A BENGAL Government farm for the cultivation of tobacco has been started in Tirhoot under the charge of Mr. J. Paterson, an indigo planter; and two skilled growers and curers will probably be hired.

THE solicitors to the Gaekwar, in a letter to the *Times*, state that Serjeant Ballantine has accepted a retaining fee of 5,000 guineas, and that it is estimated that his further fees will probably amount to another 5,000 guineas.

THE *Pioneer* contradicts the rumour about the death of Scindia's Nana, who is said to be "fat and well." He has had a touch of dysentery since he went to Gwalior, and this illness probably gave rise to the report of his death.

THE A Battery, 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, which arrived from England per Troop-ship Malabar, will leave Bombay by a Troop special at 6 A.M. to-day the 19th inst. to relieve the D/9th R. A.

THE Emperor of China died, it is stated, from an attack of small-pox, which is making great ravages in Pekin, after eleven days' illness. The help of foreign doctors had been persistently refused, and the Emperor was attended only by his chief physician, Noua-itzen.

THE D Battery 9th Brigade Royal Artillery will return to Bombay from Baroda on the 22nd inst. They will leave Baroda by a special Troop train at 7·30 A.M. arriving in Bombay at 7 P.M. same day. The Battery will be encamped at the Esplanade on arrival.

MR. GRANT DUFF, M. P., late Under-Secretary of State for India, arrived in Madras on Monday, Feb. 15, by the P. & O. s. s. Mongolia, from Calcutta. Mr. Grant Duff was driven in the Governor's carriage to Government House, Guindy Park, where he is Lord Hobart's guest.

IT is stated that a letter has been written by the Premier to Mr. Gladstone, expressing the great regret he feels at the resignation by the latter of the leadership of the Liberal party. The letter is said to be "couched in the most cordial and sympathetic terms, as befits the relations of the leaders of the two great parties in the State."

SCINDIA'S Camp of Exercise was to be broken up on Wednesday, the 16th inst. There have been about 5,000 men under arms. On the Maharaja's journey to Bombay he will be accompanied by about 300 followers, including a neat assortment of wives. General Daly will join him at Allahabad or Sutna, but he makes no stay *en route*.

THE "Bombay Hereditary Offices Act" received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th ultimo. It extends to the Regulation Districts and to all villages therein, whether alienated or otherwise, so far as its provisions shall not conflict with the terms on which any such alienated village may have been secured to the holder thereof.

THE Government steamer Dalhousie will sail for Vingorla this day the 19th inst. She carries the C/4th R. A., ex Troop-ship Malabar, and the Draft for 66th Regiment ex Troop-ship Euphrates. On her return she will bring to Bombay the details of invalids and time-expired men from the Belgaum District for embarkation to England.

REFERRING to the grievance of the Gaekwar's solicitors, the *Calcutta Statesman* remarks:—"We do not say that Messrs. Jefferson and Payne have, in the present case, applied for funds not actually requisite, with the view of being refused, and so scoring what hereafter could be made a point against Government; but, as legal practice goes, we believe such tactics would not be regarded as discreditable by the profession to which those gentlemen have the honour to belong."

THE Accountant General notifies that all heads of Departments, when submitting applications for pensions and gratuities, should insert the date of applicant's birth according to the Christian era in column 15 of the 1st page of the Form A, Appendix A, of the Civil Pension Code, second edition, instead of the age of the applicant as required by the Civil Pension Code, first edition. When the applicant's exact date of birth is not known, the approximate date must be given on the best information obtainable.

THERE is an evident blunder in Reuter's telegram of yesterday, stating that "the army estimates provide for a total of 128,994 men *including* 68,850 troops for India." The troops on the Indian establishment are additional to the strength of the army borne on the English estimates; and the total strength of the regular land forces for 1875-76 is therefore 197,844 men, or say in round numbers 200,000 men. This army is small enough, in all conscience, for the work it has to do, without being reduced by nearly 70,000 men, as it would be if Reuter's startling statement were true.

THE *Calcutta Statesman* thinks that either Scindia or Holkar—and both were invited—was certain to decline to sit on the Baroda Commission. "Neither will cede precedence to the other, and both avoid meeting under circumstances calculated to raise the question of their respective feudal grade. It will be remembered that Holkar would not go to Ombay when the native princes were invited to meet Lord Northbrook there. Scindia, it was known, was going, and for that very reason Holkar would not go." This explanation cannot hold good now, for, at their meeting on the Nerbudda, Scindia yielded precedence to Holkar.

DESERTIONS from the navy are, it appears, quite as common and injurious—although less numerous—as in the army. With a view to check the practice, the Lords of the Admiralty have issued a circular stating that men who break leave or desert to avoid foreign service shall invariably be sent aboard to their ships after punishment. While awaiting their passage they are to be kept in close confinement. The peculiar hardship of such desertions is that the places of such men are always supplied from the flagship by men who have to start possibly for four years' commission at a moment's notice, without the opportunity of taking leave of, or even informing, their wives or friends.

THE Managers of the Bengal Civil Fund have received an application from Mr. R. G. Melvill (Abdool Rahman,) late of the Bengal Civil Service, for a refund of the subscriptions he had paid to the Civil Fund. They have informed him that under the rules this cannot be allowed. Mrs. Melvill, the wife of Mr. R. G. Melvill, has applied to the Managers for an allowance from the Fund for herself and four children, on the ground that her husband has been dismissed from the service and has no means to support her and her children. The Managers have replied that this cannot, under the rules, be sanctioned. The Government have taken Mrs. Melvill's case into consideration, and granted her and her children an allowance.

THE *Times*, correcting a statement of its Woolwich correspondent, says that the Prince Imperial, who joined the Royal Military Academy Woolwich, in November, 1872, has pursued the same course of studies in every respect as all other cadets and has been subjected to the same examinations. There he is now undergoing are the last to which he will be submitted before he leaves the Academy, and they are being conducted under the regulations which resulted from the inquiries of the Royal Commission on Military Education, and were adopted in 1870, the examiners being appointed by the Secretary of State, totally independent of the Academy authorities. The Prince Imperial is being examined under precisely the same conditions as the other cadets who are competing for their commissions.

THE *Englishman* has been at the pains to compile a table which shows, at a glance, the number of Colonels' allowances in January, 1873, and in last month respectively. Whilst the number of survivals receiving their off reckonings at the former period was 112, it is 184 now, the increase being represented by an enhanced annual charge of £80,990, the total being £206,976. The fact of this large accession to the costly but honourable corps of "non-effectives" having accrued during these two years is the more significant, when we remember that ninety special retirements have taken place, including several officers whose names would have made the present total over 300 instead of 184. Probably the inference, of most practical value, to be drawn from this table is that the forthcoming retirement schedule should be expanded, so as to open the way for Majors to apply.

CAPTAIN NARES has arrived in London from Hong Kong and is in daily attendance at the Admiralty making arrangements in reference to the Arctic Expedition. Captain Nares had for his fellow-traveller from China Lieutenant Aldrich, who is to accompany him in the same capacity to the Polar Seas as he filled on board the Challenger—first lieutenant. The following officers have been selected for Arctic service, subject to their passing a medical examination: Lieutenant Pelham Aldrich, Lieutenant A. A. C. Parr, Lieutenant G. A. Giffard, Lieutenant W. H. May, Lieutenant R. H. Archer, Lieutenant Wyatt Rawson, Lieutenant R.B. Fulford, Sub-Lieutenant G. A. C. Egerton, Sub-Lieutenant C. J. M. Conybeare, Surgeon Edward L. Moss, M. D., Assistant Paymaster Thomas Mitchell, Assistant Paymaster Edgar de H. Whiddon, Engineers James Wootton, James Melrose, John Pitt, and George White.

ACTIVE preparations are in progress for the Viceroy's Durbar at Delhi. The attendance will be considerable, while the elephant procession—in which the Chiefs present will pass through the streets of the Moghul capital in the suite of the Viceroy—will, says the *Pioneer*'s Delhi correspondent, "be a sight worth coming far to see." As the Viceroy arrives in Lent and departs in Easter, there will be no balls given or attended by His Excellency. It is hoped the rich natives of Delhi may imitate their fellow-subjects of Dacca by celebrating Lord Northbrook's visit in some memorial of the nature of a public work. The new water-works are reported to have come to a stand still for want of funds: and the Delhi gardens, among the finest in India, are said to be in a state of neglect, most likely from the same cause, affording a capital opportunity to a rich Mussulman or Hindoo who wishes to immortalise himself.

IT having come to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, that British soldiers and their families, travelling alone or in small parties, frequently perform long journies by railway without proper food, His Excellency announces that through the kindness of the agencies of the several railway companies, and of the refreshment room purveyors, arrangements have been made whereby soldiers and their families will on personal application at 2nd class refreshment rooms, and provided the men are in uniform and sober, be supplied on payment with refreshments at the following rates on the East India and Oude Railways: only one pint of beer, however, for each man or woman will be obtained at a station:—A meal of cold meat and half a loaf of bread, 4 annas. A large cup of tea or coffee, 2 annas. A pint of Bass' draught beer, 4 annas. On the Bombay and Sinde and Punjab Lines the rates are somewhat higher, but not much.

DR. HUNTER has written to the Managers of the Bengal Civil Fund enquiring whether any communication from the Government, on the subject of the rumoured transfer of appointments hitherto reserved for Covenanted Civil Sevants to natives of the country not being members of the Service, has been received by them, and, if not, suggesting that as the change is one which may seriously affect the prospects of the Fund, they should take steps to ascertain whether any such measure is in contemplation. The Managers have accordingly addressed the Government of India, asking whether the Secretary of State has, in a recent despatch, required the Government to draw up rules for the appointment of natives of India under 33 Victoria, III, 6., to posts hitherto held by members of the Civil Service. The Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department has, in a letter dated the 20th instant, replied that the Governor-General in Council is in correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of these rules.

SUTTEE was, according to the *Pioneer*, performed recently in a village of the Azimgurh district, pergunnah Secundurpore. A Kalwar, who had a great reputation as a strict Hindoo, died, leaving a young widow and one child. The widow first tried to starve herself and the child, but finding this process too slow, or too open to observation, she secretly accumulated a great heap of straw and wood, placed a charpoy on the heap, lay down with her infant in her arms, and set fire to the straw. No one appears to have had the faintest intimation of the wretched woman's purpose. The Superintendent of Police was on the spot in a few hours, and set on foot a strict inquiry, the result of which was that the woman was ascertained to have acted entirely without the knowledge of any one; indeed, it was shown to be impossible that she could have had any aid, as she had no friends in the village. From the husband's character for fanaticism it is conjectured that she may have been acting on some expressed wish of his.

THE East Indian Association recently presented a memorial to the Marquis of Salisbury, alleging that natives of India were by the existing competitive regulations shut out from the higher grades of the civil engineering service. Mr. Eastwick, who forwarded the memorial, has received the following reply:—"Sir,—I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial of the East India Association, praying that arrangements may be made so as to ensure that the regulations for choosing natives of Great Britian for the Public Works Department in India shall not be a bar or hindrance to the employment of natives of India in like manner. In reply, I am instructed to inform you that civil engineering colleges have been established in various parts of India for the purpose of training candidates for employment in all grades of the Public Works Department. From these colleges natives of India have passed and continue to pass into the Public Works Department; and promotion of all in the service, wherever educated, depends only on merit and capacity.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Louis Mallet."

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:—In diplomatic circles in Berlin great sensation has been created by the fact of the Emperor granting and audience to Count Rascon, and receiving directly from his hands the autograph letter of King Alphonso signifying his accession to the throne. As Count Rascon, since the fall of Marshal Serrano, is no longer officially accredited as Spanish Minister to the Berlin Court, it was universally believed his Majesty would receive the letter of King Alphonso from Prince Bismarck, or the Secretary of State, Von Bulow. The audience, which lasted a long time, took place at 1·30 P.M.; neither the Minister of State nor the usher of ambassadors being present. Count Rascon is said to be exceedingly satisfied with the result of his reception. The letter of King Alphonso purports to be from "Alphonso XII. by the grace of God and the national voice King of Spain." The most significant passages of the letter, are as follows:—"I hope by the help of God to establish order and re-establish peace in the kingdom, respecting the religious faith of the nation, its liberty, and its privileges." According to this the protection of the constitutional civil and religious freedom in Spain is not so decidedly assured as seems desirable. We must also notice the great stress laid by the King on his legitimate claims to the throne, for he writes:—"To re-establish the Monarchy on the acclamations of the people, and being called to the legitimate heritage by the abdication of my mother, I accept the throne." The gracious reception accorded by the Emperor to Count Rascon is universally looked upon as a sure sign of the friendly feeling borne by the Berlin Court to the young King of Spain, and for this reason it is believed that the official recognition will shortly ensue.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL presided on the 22nd ult at a meeting of the Indian section of the Society of Arts, and delivered the opening address of the session, on the objects to which efforts for the improvement of India may properly be directed. Sir George said that England occupied a peculiar position in regard to India. In England they depended rather on the people than on institutions, while in India the people were more inclined to depend on the aid and support of Government than on themselves. In such circumstances, it was possible for them to confer many benefits on India, and to do much for the good of the people. At present there was vast room for improvement in respect of agriculture, the arts, and in other departments of life—in everything, perhaps, with the exception of engineering works. He had had great experience in regard to the practical difficulties in the way of material improvements in India. He found that when he attempted to introduce the teaching of agriculture, arts, and material improvements, the difficulty was that of finding men with the necessary knowledge to teach the people of India. Men who were acquainted with European agriculture were not fitted to deal with the agricultural peculiarities of India. Practically it was found that the natives knew more of what India wanted than agricultural professors. The natives of India were not wanting in industry and skill, they were fitted for improvements in arts and manufactures, and in everything which required skill of hand and steadiness of head. India had not exceeded its means of subsistence, but its population was rapidly increasing, and as that population would press on the means of subsistence, it was their duty to open up every means of increasing its production. It was impossible for India to feed her own population, to pay for our manufactures, and sustain an annual drain of between £13,000,000 and £14,000,000 of service pensioned, if its means of production were not intreased. Sir G. Campbell then directed attention to the various points on which improvements could be affected, and in doing so referred to agriculture, the breed of cattle—which was deteriorating—irrigation, drainage, improved manures, indigo culture—which was a European introduction—potato culture, opium, cotton, flax, silk, sugar, tobacco, tea, coffee, the cultivation of waste lands—which should not be abandoned to land-jobbers—cinchona, jute, india rubber, mineral products, and manufactures. Sir George deprecated any policy that would sacrifice the people of India to the manufactures of Manchester and Dundee, and said that the true policy was not to favour one side or the other but to seek to develop the resources of India without fear or favour.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 29TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Australia, Commander F. S. Murray, arrived in harbour shortly after noon yesterday with the English Mails of the 29th January. She left Aden on the 11th inst. at 10 P.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain Heming
Miss Boyd
Mrs Purton
Mr and Mrs Clutterbuck
Mr and Mrs Watchman
Captain and Mrs Muir
Mrs Fox
Colonel and Mrs Baillie
Miss Mesne
Mrs Oliphant
Mr Young
Lieutenant Lowe
Lieutenant Cunninghame
Mrs Barnes
Mrs Mainwaring
Mrs Chanter
Mr Duckerley
Mr Billings
Mr and Mrs Rose
Miss Harcey
Miss Beckett
Mr Hampton
Kirthee Singh
Mrs Baddeley
Mr Jefferies
Mr Payne
Khodabux Abdulla
Ismail Mahomed.

FROM VENICE.

Mr Bromley
Mr Bentley
Col & Mrs Fletcher
Capt and Mrs Novene
Mr & Mrs Worke
Mr J Campbell
Capt R Tait
Mr and Mrs Halliday.

FROM BRINDISI.

Col R J Wild
Mr E Kappelar
Mr Maxwell
Serjeant Ballantine
Mr W Ballantine
Capt Jack
Mr Baker.

From SUEZ.—Mr C F Wait.

FROM ADEN.

Mr E Mungarin
Jukurreea
Abdool and Friend
Mummohamed
Jumalkurreen.

DR. COOK ON THE INCREASE OF PHTHISIS IN BOMBAY.

IN connection with the expenditure of money on new Public Works, Dr. Cook read the following paper at Tuesday's meeting of the Town Council:—

In view of the serious and *annually increasing* loss of life from phthisis, some steps are urgently required to be taken to lower the subsoil water of the city of Bombay.

In bringing forward this question, which I consider to be one of the most important that can occupy the attention of the Town Council to-day, I have chosen the present time because we are invited to consider how we can best lay out the money at command in new works. And I trust that if what I have to propose be considered too weighty a work to be included in those now taken up, yet that what I have to say will bring the urgency and importance of this subject before the Town Council and Corporation, and by exciting the interest of the more enlightened of the inhabitants of the city invoke public opinion, so that it may be undertaken at the earliest possible period.

The sum at command I know is not great, but the recent Resolution of Government giving back the Rs. 90,000, police contribution to the Municipal Fund, will, I hope, afford a chance for the favourable consideration of the subject now; and I would submit that this sum would not be better employed than in the saving of life and the alienations of misery to a very considerable proportion of the population.

A. I wish first to point out the urgency of this subject, i.e., the serious loss of life which annually takes place from phthisis, and further the fact that the deaths from it are *annually increasing* at a progressive rate, and consequently, if nothing is done a larger and larger number will annually fall victims.

B. Secondly. That the disease is alleviable, and even to a great extent preventable by certain measures: and that, therefore, the onus of doing something to prevent the deaths thus annually increasing lies at our door.

C. Thirdly. To suggest the remedy, and to ask the consideration of the council to measures which should be taken to carry this out.

I regret that what I have to say will necessarily be very crude and brief, as although the gravity of the subject has for a long time been very clear to me, I have not had much engaged in other duties that I have not been able to do more than sketch out its outlines—yet I cannot let the present opportunity pass without bringing it forward.

A. In compiling the last two annual reports of the J. J. Hospital, the prominence both in the frequency of occurrence of phthisical cases, and the high death rate of those so afflicted has latterly impressed itself on my mind, and on reference to the death returns given in the annual report of the Health Officer, I have found corroborative evidence of the gravity of the matter. I have therefore looked up the returns of the J. J. Hospital for the last twenty years, and I find that the number of admissions and deaths has been annually increasing during that period, and now has reached a point which urgently demands the interference of ourselves, in whose hands the welfare of the city is placed.

I need hardly point out that the sanitary condition of the city is one of the chiefest points with which we have to deal, and one to which indeed all others should but ministrant, and to which they should give way.

I have drawn up a table (No I) which gives the number of admissions and deaths in the J. J. Hospital since the year 1855 from phthisis, which shows that they have increased and are annually increasing at a fixed rate.

For the first 5 years of this period, the number of admissions was 518, and the deaths 292, for the second given general period 501, and 345, for the third period 958 and 556, and for the fourth between 1,500 and 1,600 admissions and 872, deaths.

It might perhaps be argued that the total admissions into Hospital from all causes have increased to during that time, and I have therefore shown in the table the annual total numbers by which it will be seen that, although there has been a considerable increase, the proportion to the result as we find it. The numbers for 1855 to 1869 varied from 4,000 to 5,000; for the period from 1869 to 1864 from 4,300 to 5,500; while from 1870 to 1874 they ran from 5,500 to 6,300. The total increase therefore hardly at all affects the question of the serious growth in the number admitted and the deaths resulting from phthisis.

But a reference to the death returns of the Officer of Health still more strongly affirms my proposition. By the kindness of Dr. Hewlett I am supplied with the death returns from 1848 to 1873 for the city of Bombay for the year 1866 there is no reliable data to work upon in consequence of the incomplete way in which the registration was made, but from that date we may, I think, rely on the results obtained.

I find that in 1867 there were 763 deaths from consumption, in 1869, 941; in 1871, 1,675, while in 1872 and 1873 the number had risen to 2,000 deaths per annum from this disease in the city.

Now during this period the deaths from other lung diseases have not increased: may they have diminished. In 1867 those from bronchitis numbered 1,109, in 1873 there were 685 only; from pneumonia there were in 1867, 695 deaths, in 1873 566; and from pleurisy in 1869, 39; in 1873, 15 deaths only. It is plain then in this alone that terrible increment has taken place, and increment at the rate of 200 per annum; from which it may be judged in what an extent this evil must grow if left alone for another five years, an evil for which to some extent we are answerable if we take no steps to meet it.

But I have further to urge that it is not alone the deaths from phthisis that constitute the whole magnitude of this evil, (though this point is perhaps the most patent and discernable,) but with the extension of this disease, scrofula, in other of its forms, and consumption, arising from the same cause with the result of the development of a weakly and unhealthy population deficient alike in physique and in the stamina to resist the encroachment of other diseases, and the results of which we see not only in a generally augmented death-rate, but in a feeble ill-conditioned population unfitted for either bodily or mental labour, and more prone, I believe, to desitution and crime.

I might dilate on this subject, but as time presses I will pass on to the consideration of the remedy for this state of things which lies to our hands.

B. About the year 1862, Dr. Buchanan in his capacity of Health Inspector submitted to the privy Council a report "on the distribution of phthisis as effected by the dampness of the soil" in which he showed that the mortality from phthisis was distinctly connected with the dampness or undrained condition of the soil on which certain towns were built. He pointed out that the death-rate from this disease had decreased from 50 per cent downward in those towns which had been subsoil-drained. In Salisbury, for example, the death-rate from this disease had fallen 49. per cent., in Ely 47, in Rugby 43, in Banbury 41, "and in 15 other towns the rate of diminution though not so marked was nevertheless noteworthy." In a second report he further developed this fact. About the same time this great hygienic truth was worked out also in America by Dr. Bowditch, who in an address delivered in 1863 in Massachusetts stated that "Medical opinion is Massachusetts, as deduced from the written statements of resident physicians in 253 towns tends strongly to prove though perhaps not affording perfect proof of the existence of a law in the development of consumption in Massachusetts which law has for its central idea that dampness of the soil of any township or locality is intimately connected, and probably as cause and effect with the prevalence of consumption in that township or locality."

From that time to the present this great truth, one of the broadest and most important on the subject of hygieneo has become more patent and established.

In application to the circumstances of Bombay and its terrible death-rate from this disease will be apparent.

We all know that Bombay lies low, that its subsoil is saturated with stagnant water at some seasons of the year, this may be met with within two feet of the surface, and at all times within a foot or two more. The necessity, therefore, for taking some steps to lower the level of the water in obvious. I think it is capable of proof that the subsoil is year after year becoming more waterlogged, and hence the steady and annual growth of the death-rate from phthisis.

The bringing in of the water from Vehar was commenced in 1860. Before that the water was chiefly obtained from wells, and the emptying of these wells *directly tended to lower the subsoil water*, as the dry season came round. Every bucket of water brought up to the surface contributed to some extent to drain the subsoil, out with 10,000,000 gals. a day poured in from the Vehar lake, the case is quite different: and whether this was poured into the wells as it was to a great extent at first, or poured out on the surface with the daily consumption for domestic and other purposes, it cannot but have augmented the water lying below. I have pointed out the gradual growth and prevalence of phthisis since the year 1864, and how with every increase in the number of connections in the Vehar main the prevalence of the disease has grown.

In that extract from the admirable report of the Madras Municipality, recently circulated to the members of the Town Council, it was shown that the high death-rate of the Hindoo quarter of the city, was due to the abnormal height of the subsoil water. The writer directly connects the high level of the subsoil water with the ill health of the population, and points out that the new supply of water from a distance will render more imperative than ever the drainage of the soil: and the remarks of the Army Sanitary Commission support this view very decidedly.

"Looking at the large increase of moisture this new water supply will throw into the subsoil, and the additional malaria likely to arise from it, we entirely concur in the Municipality report that it is of vital importance to the people that the consideration of a proper drainage scheme should not be delayed *even a single day*."

I think, gentlemen, I have said enough to convince us that some steps should be taken to obviate and remedy the state of things in Bombay. The question now arises as to the means which should be adopted, and to the extent to which we should now attempt to carry them out.

Without doubt the remedy would be the thorough scheme of drainage proposed by Mr. Pedder in this blue book, and for this reason chiefly (though not entirely) I have given, as time prepared, to give in, my allegiance to this scheme in its entirety: but the carrying out of this, I am aware, is at present impossible, or at least highly improbable.

The alternative is, I believe, to be found in the rapid and complete, if possible, draining of the water which collects on the flats during the monsoon; and which standing there for some months after the cessation of the periodic rainfall tends very greatly to damp back and retain the moisture in the soil, some feet higher than the flats on which the city is built.

Any one standing on Cumballa Hill and overlooking the spitol land on which the city stands, will see that it is separated from the high ground on the west by a low-lying intervening strip, which commencing near the Gowalia Tank extends north, westward widening as it goes, until it constitutes the great extent of 'Flats' which are covered with water during the monsoon and for some months to a greater or less extent afterwards.

This low-lying ground was evidently at onetime drained into the between the Cumballa and Worlee hills, but the construction of the raised road or viaduct across this effectually blocked off this outlet, and dammed back the rain waters. These are now therefore turned northward, and find their exit through the Love Grove and Worlee sluices, and as that these are made greater for the purpose of allowing a free exit, has been clearly pointed out by Mr. Pedder, and the widening of them formed a part of the project submitted by him the importance of which has further admitted by the Works Committee of the Town Council in their recommendations of the 21st March 1874.

I am not therefore bringing forward any new project but I am urging the carrying out of one already proposed, on new and I think all important grounds.

But I fear that the mere widening of these sluices will not effect all we wish. I would therefore further propose that the open drains by which the water find its way should be deepened so as to cause a quicker and freer current, and a better drainage effect on the subsoil; and to improve this action I would suggest that centrifugal pumps driven by steam should be placed at the exits of the drains, similar to those used in the drainage of the great "fen" district of England.

I believe that by some such means *i. e.* deepened drains and sufficient pumping apparatus, we might succeed, in draining a part of Bombay, and doing thereby something considerable towards the lowering of the subsoil waters of the tract of ground on which the city stands.

Of the vast advantage which would indirectly accrue to the health of Bombay in thus draining these flats, the source of very much of the fatal malarial fevers which so long have ravaged Bombay, I will not at present speak.

"Extract from proceedings of the Works Committee of the Town Council March 31st 1874.

"The committee further recommend the widening of the Sonapore and Worlee sluices, so as to enable the mingled sewage and storm water which overflows on to the flats in the monsoon to escape rapidly in to the sea. This improvement is much wanted, it will enable land now wasted to be utilized and the estimated cost will involve an addition of Re. 2,50,000 to the loan required from the Government of India."

No. I.

"PHTHISIS TREATED IN J. J. HOSPITAL FROM 1855 TO 1874, INCLUSIVE.

"This disease comes second in the list as regards prominence in the number of admissions into the medical wards of the hospital, and first or nearly so in fatality":—

Vehar water supply.	Years.	Number of admissions yearly quinquennially.	Number of deaths yearly quinquennially.	Ratio of deaths to admissions.	Total admissions from all castes.	Total deaths.
	1855	90	50			
	1856	76	46		4,091	
c.	1857	122	73	56·2	4,876	635
	1858	301	57		5,061	904
	1859	131	96		4,581	924
Commenced	1860	90	63		4,779	709
	1861	75	44		4,797	757
	1862	116	71	63·8	5 152	758
	1863	105	70		5,515	817
	1864	119	90		5,490	923
						1,075
6,470	1865	120	81			
Connec-	1866	131	84		5,650	1,052
tions.	1867	158	91	56·9	4,691	922
	1868	214	133		5,364	926
	1869	305	170		5,050	1,150
19,000	1870	366	174		5,502	1,631
	1871-72	286	177	44·5	5,500	1,011
	1872-73	309	equal		5,850	851
	1873-74	313	to		6,490	1,016
			121			5,816
			140			
			for 5 yrs.			
		3,911	1,764			

No. II.

	Bronchitis.	Phthisis.	Pleurisy.	Pneumonia.
1848	14	326	.....	13
1849	18	305	3	31
1850	19	227	.....	18
1851	12	293	2	22
1852	14	261	8	21
1853	13	191	10	23
1854	11	237	3	20
1855	14	214	0	23
1856	25	221	4	39
1857	25	266	7	39
1858	25	310	4	34
1859	25	284	4	31
1860	26	292	7	30
1861	24	345	7	21
1862	21	398	5	32
1863	23	384	2	38
1864	31	453	2	49
1865	26	397	0	52
1866	229	395	4	129
1867	1,101	763	39	695
1868	903	744	17	719
1869	1,135	981	5	678
1870	1,792	1,067	6	804
1871	794	1,675	10	613
1872	610	2,058	14	657
1873	685	1,917	15	566

It was resolved that the paper be placed at the disposal of the press, and circulated among the members of the Council, and that Dr. Cook's proposals should be considered when the financial questions connected with the water supply were brought forward.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.

At a sitting of the Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Finbey, the presiding Commissioner, disposed of the following matters.

RE CANJER MEGHJEE.

Mr. Kassinath Telang, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a postponement for three weeks.

Mr. Budroodin, for an opposing creditor, consented.

The Commissioner granted the application, the interim order to the insolvent being extended for a month.

RE HAJEE DADA HAJEE ABDOOLA.

Mr. Budroodin, for an opposing creditor, moved absolute a rule *nisi* granted by the Court last court day.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, was told to show cause why the matter of his insolvency should not be readmitted on the file and heard on its merits. The insolvent got his discharge on the 18th January last, and the rule *nisi* was granted on the 1st instant.

The insolvent had nothing to say why the rule should not be made absolute.

The Commissioner directed that the order of discharge granted to insolvent be rescinded, and that the case be restored to its original place on the board.

RE JETHANUND THOUMULL AND DHURUMDAS THOUMULL.

Mr. Budroodin for the insolvent renewed an application for an interim order which was first made on the 3rd inst. The opposing creditor had, on the previous occasion, filed an affidavit, and Mr. Budroodin asked for time to file an answering affidavit, which had now been filed. The Commissioner thought that the opposing creditor's affidavit showed grounds, which, if substantiated, would have justified the Court in rejecting the application, but the answering affidavit in every respect but one met the allegations of the opposing creditor. There had been a serimonious correspondence between the parties; and the opposing creditor taxed the insolvents with having falsely prosecuted him in the Police Court on a charge

gnised against it. I thoroughly agree with you that is a matter of deep congratulation for Englishmen; for never were English talents more splendidly displayed than they were in meeting this dreadful crisis. Lord Northbrook of course deserves the first praise, but under him men like Sir G. Campbell and Sir R. Temple displayed abilities of which this country may well be proud, and every man throughout the official hierarchy, and many that were without it who were brought in suddenly and without notice to take their part in duties for which they never were prepared, manifested on that trying occasion all those qualities for which in other dangers our race has become so famous, and which were on this occasion displayed, not as formerly, for the destruction, but for the saving, of human life. There is nothing to my mind more marvellous than the qualities which are displayed by our countrymen in the East. You have not picked your men with any singular care. You might almost without exaggeration say that you take educated Englishmen at random, and place them in positions of high command, and you find that when the emergency comes nine out of ten, or a far larger proportion—men in whom at home you would have seen no peculiar or conspicuous abilites—will display those splendid qualifications of courage, of calmness, of resource, and of discernment which have justly enabled Englishmen to claim for themselves the title of an Imperial race. This natural power of command we have vindicated for ourselves by a uniform display of command of our countrymen in the East, and I do not think that a more brilliant instance of their exhibition has been yet written in the pages of history than that which has been recorded by the famine in Bengal. (Cheers.) Doubtless, if you ever look at the Indian papers, you have heard suggestions from men who took no part in the exertions, that because the crisis had been successfully overcome, therefore its dangers had never existed. I have no doubt that you are sufficiently well informed to have treated these suggestions with contempt. Lord Northbrook has himself been lately over all the districts that were recently distressed, and he has satisfied himself by close personal scrutiny that the danger was very frightful, and that but for the enormous efforts which the British Government has made, millions of lives would have been sacrificed. Gentlemen, in your address you justly speak not only of the efforts made in the past, but of precautions necessary to be made against future dangers of the same kind. You speak of the necessity of encouraging projects of irrigation and projects of communication. It has been so old and commonplace a matter, at least here, to support a policy for the encouragement of works of this kind, that it is not necessary I should tell a twice-told tale by recounting their advantages to you. But what, perhaps, it may be desirable that I should do, is to point out that, as time has gone on and our experience has increased, our estimate of the relative value of these two means of mitigating distress and promoting prosperity has very much changed. Some eight or ten years ago the belief in irrigation was universal and boundless. Partly led thereto by the enthusiastic representations of some gentlemen of great ability who had made themselves its advocates, we had in this country conceived the idea that it was almost impossible to undertake any scheme of irrigation which should not succeed, and that any expenditure of money on works of that kind was justifiable and wise. That was my own belief eight years ago, but I see that belief is very much shaken in the mind of Lord Northbrook and of the councillors who surround him; and though, of course, my own opportunities of observation are much smaller than his, still my study of the subject has led me to the same conviction. The difficulties which surround the question of irrigation are very great. We can scarcely yet be said to have had one genuine instance of financial success. The irrigating projects that have been carried out, if they have had for their basis the former works of native rules, have in many instances been a financial success; but then, of course, that favourable appearance of the account has been obtained by not charging the former expenditure of the native ruler. In those cases where we have begun the projects of irrigation for ourselves we have not reached, I believe, in any one instance the desired result of a clean balance-sheet. As regards the Madras Irrigation Company, I believe, does not even pay its working expense. The Orissa Company pays a little more than that, but some thing very far short of the interest upon its capital. The great successes of the East and West Jumna Canals were founded in some degree at least upon the works of previous rulers, and the same is the case with some works in the Presidency of Madras to which frequent attention has been called. One of the difficulties is a difficulty which, perhaps, we ought to have foreseen, and that is that, although you may provide the water, the cultivators will not take it; and of course irrigating machinery where people will not irrigate naturally it is not answer. (A laugh.). The people are slow to believe in anything of this kind, and slowest of all to believe in anything that their rulers do. Their first notion—I suppose it is the idea in most countries—certainly it is in India—that anything that is done by the Government is some subtle device for getting money out of their pockets—(laughter)—and they cannot be persuaded—partly their natural torpor, partly their suspicion prevents them—to take the water which is brought to their fields. Of course the suggestion has been made that if they will not take it you might force them to do so on the principle that you force a man to pay his rates for lighting or paving though he may never go out and may never use his eyes. But of course a confusion of this kind involves political questions of very serious character. It is said to involve even questions of breach of faith. I should be sorry to assent to the latter view, for I myself doubt whether it is true, but it is necessary in considering irrigation schemes to bear in mind that until you have obtained the consent of the people to the irrigation, the land-tax cannot be expected that any return upon the capital can be obtained. There are one or two other difficulties of a curious and yet of a serious character. It is found that in irrigating a district, as might be expected, you are apt to WATER it into a marsh and however great that may be for rice, it is not equally good for human beings, and the result has been that in some districts where we have paid an enormous sum to bring water in we have to pay an equally enormous sum to take the water out again. The effects, though admirable as to vegetation, are so bad in some places upon the population, that a very large additional expense to the original estimate has been incurred in the shape of drainage. There is another now obscure difficulty which we have to bear in mind, and that is that in one or two places irrigation, instead of being a fertiliser has turned out to have an actually opposite effect. It is dependence on different conditions of soil and soil which will turn fertile land into a desert. Whether this is a difficulty peculiar to the soil irrigated, or which arises from a peculiarity of the water in use in those districts, has not been ascertained, but it is one of the difficulties that have alarmed some high authorities in India, and one of those which makes us accept all projects of this kind with caution. Therefore, although it is our intention still to pursue a policy of irrigation where a good cause for it, and where we have thoroughly reliable grounds for hoping for a return, undoubtedly we shall pursue it with more jealousy and more frugality than was our inclination some years ago. Now in your address I see that you have put the question of communication by railways last. You will not be surprised, after what I have said, to hear that I am rather inclined to give to it the first place. I believe that the financial future of India depends upon the due development of her railways. Of course, like all other operations in a country which is not rich, it must be done with caution. You must not overburden your capital account. But still we have no such financial difficulties to fear as have attended us in the matter of irrigation. There is a popular notion that railways in India have not paid at all, or paid exceedingly badly, and as a financial fact there is no doubt that we have to pay a guaranteed interest of some £1,500,000 or £1,700,000 every year to make up the deficiency. I believe that result is in a great measure due to the mistake which attended the original construction of the railways. It was a new matter; many blunders were made, and, though many men gave all their earnestness and all their ability to the task, still it was not to be hoped that they should escape from every kind of error; and to show how much of the comparative failures of railways is due to accidental causes, I will mention the fact to which I had brought out by calculations made the other day. The money for all these railways in India was raised by a guaranteed interest at 5 per cent. I inquired what the difference would have been if instead of raising the money by guaranteed interest the Indian Government had raised the money by borrowing from time to time. As its credit stood at the time in the open market I found that we should have saved the payment of £600,000 a year by altering the form of our original action. If, instead of adopting the system of guarantees we had adopted the more orderly system of borrowing money as we wanted it, we should have saved that enormous sum. At the present rate of interest that represents a capital of £15,000,000, and my impression is that that £15,000,000 would go very far to supply all the Railways which India now wants. At all events it would supply a very large number of them. So that you see the difficulty about our railways has become, to a great extent accidental, and that we may pursue that policy with more confidence than the figures which appear on the surface of our financial accounts may lead you to entertain. There is one hopeful sign with regard to railways, and that is that the confidence in them is not confined to ourselves, as the native princes have taken them up with considerable earnestness. Holkar has had his railway under construction for some time, and you saw in the papers the other day an account of the opening the Railway of the Nizam. Scindia has also undertaken to make a railway, and when told of the sentiments which had been expressed at home in conformity with the recent policy which was announced about the narrow gauge—3ft. 3in.—he at once declined to have anything more to do with it. He said he would have a railway of the largest gauge or none at all, and the result was that, in order to carry the line through his dominions, it was necessary to abandon the policy which has for years been adopted with respect to branch railways, and to give him a railway upon the full gauge. I mention the anecdote to show the keen and lively interest which is taken in these matters by the native princes of the large sort, and how much we may hope from their enlightened assistants in carrying through their dominions a system which will add so much to their wealth as well as to ours, and the general security of the empire. ("Hear," and cheers.) Gentlemen, there is one other matter in your address which I ought not to pass without a word, and it is that which concerns the duty upon the cotton goods and yarns. I have already had the pleasure of conferring with you, sir, and a deputation at the India Office upon this subject. I am sorry to say that I see by the comments which have been made in India upon what passed at that meeting that there is an impression that I was merely giving you an official answer, and putting you off without having the slightest intention of trying to remove the grievance of which you complain, and I think there is an idea that perhaps it would have been better to have told you at once that you were not to have what you wanted, and that I merely thought it would be well to put you off with any excuse at all. Now, I wish that there should be no misunderstanding on this matter. I have very strong conviction that the duty ought to go—(cheers) and though I am fully alive as everybody who has charge of matters of magnitude must be, to the necessity of attending to qualifying circumstances, and, above all, those financial exigencies which, least of all in India, we can ill afford to disregard—we will do our best to rid of it. (Cheers.) Last night I ventured to say that when Manchester was urging her own interests she was urging the interests of India as well. There is no case where the truth is more obvious than in the present. I will not merely urge upon you what I may call the commonplaces of free trade doctrine, a doctrine which was originally born here and triumphed here before my eyes, with politics began. It is not merely the interest of the consumers—a much more important interest than the interest of the producers, for your consumers are 250 millions of people, and your producers are much fewer than that; but in India there is a further consideration. You have the remarkable phenomenon to which I begged, sir, to call your attention on a previous occasion You have the cotton grown upon the spot. You have the consumers buying the manufactured article on the spot. You have cheap and abundant labour, and labour that in respect of deliciteness and softness surpasses anything that you can obtain in this country. And you have a very large supply of coal right under the feet of the people in that country. Yet how is it that manufactories are not springing up with rapidity? One thing is wanted; that one thing is capital. Capital will go, as we well know, to any part of the world. It will face any difficulties and dangers in seeking employment. But there is one thing which frightens it back, and that is any great uncertainty as to the conditions under which it is to be employed. If it knows the worst, it can adapt itself to the worst; but if there is the probability of some great change of uncertain scope and import, upon which some attach a large importance and some a small importance, the calculations become altogether so uncertain that no man of capital likes to risk his money in the venture. It is precisely this state of things which is produced by the existence of this cotton duty in India. Everybody knows it must go. Everybody knows that a free-trade country like England cannot permanently maintain a duty of this kind But the time when it will go must be a matter of uncertainty, and the effect of its going is equally a matter of dispute. My own belief is that the effect will not be very great, but some people think it will be a matter of much importance. Of course, the capitalist in England shrinks from building a mill and setting up machinery when a political change may at any moment happen, which in the judgment of persons upon the spot will produce the largest effect upon the returns of the venture he is making. (Hear.) Therefore I believe if it were possible for us to abandon this duty to-morrow we should be taking a step more important than any other we could take for promoting the growth of such manufactures as can properly and healthily flourish in that country. I don't mean to say that a large class of cotton manufactures in India can ever compete, even in her own market, with Manchester; I don't believe that to be the case, but there is room for them I am sure will agree with me there is another large class in which such a competition may very reasonably be expected. I don't think there would be any greater boon to the cotton industry than to place it upon a secure ground, and certain footing, so that everybody might know exactly what he was about. I confess I heartily sympathise with the phrase which I see in the address regretting that any undue encouragement should be given to men who are basing their hopes upon a protective duty. Undoubtedly that is very unjust; and if men are basing their hopes and expending money in the hope that this duty will last, I warn them that any evil consequences which may ensue will be upon their own heads. But now you will say. What are the reasons why practical effect cannot be immediately given to these views? I am happy to say that since I had the pleasure of meeting the deputation, the Viceroy has appointed a special committee to consider the possibility of modification in the tariff, and he has specially directed their attention to this subject of cotton, and as at the same time noted for their guidance that the Indian Government is not to pursue a protective policy, and that any duties that are levied must be levied purely and simply as a matter of finance. He has thus laid down the lines upon which our policy proceeds. What then, it will be said, is my notice of intention to say; and of course I can readily see the difficulties which lie in the way of an immediate alteration. The truth is, that you in this country have your minds thoroughly preoccupied with the enormous successes which financial reminister have had in England, and therefore to which it is difficult for an Englishman to get rid of, that if we would only dispense with the duty the trade would pay us back for the sacrifice we made. Just as other taxes are found to their cost that you cannot export English institutions, and that if you attempt it you will fail, so I fear it is equally true that you cannot export English maxims of finance. In order to apply the bold principles of our recent English finance you must have the English people to deal with, a people who have a community more torpid, less wealthy, less enterprising, and less elastic, you must not expect that remissions of duty will have the effect upon the revenue which they have been accustomed among ourselves. I have recently examined the effect that has come from modifications in the tariff during recent years. There have been many such modifications, but you may look over the list of trade exports, or trade imports, or revenue returns and you never will be able to discover any of the elastic rising of a trade after the reduction of duty which has been so great an encouragement to financiers in England. The thing does not exist, and we must not count upon it, and the claims upon the Indian Exchequer are very large. I have dealt with these public works which it is so necessary we should do. We must never forget that there is still a very large sum and that we have to perform before our task is done. We have many blots in our Indian financial system to remove. We have those internal Custom houses, which do not depend entirely upon ourselves but to a great extent upon the help of our native allies, but which we are still deeply anxious, wherever we are able to do so, to modify. And then, gentlemen, there is in India the military question. Recent events in many parts of the world must have taught you that the Indian Government is not likely to be found to be surprised. Military vigilance is necessary in all parts of the world, but it necessary in India in a very different sense than that in which it is necessary in England; and I am sorry to say that the necessity for a stern and watchful state of military operations is what constant necessity to provide for the health of your soldiers, which is a growing and imperious requirement pressed upon us, and one which we can least afford to disregard. I have now, I am afraid, sir, to some length, but I thought it my duty to do so, the principal points touched upon in your address, both to show that we were fully alive to their importance and also if possible to remove any misconceptions as to our views which may have existed either in your minds or in the minds of those who may read these proceedings at a distance. I will only conclude by cer estly hoping that whatever Secretary of State may from time to time have to submit to the Council of India such questions as your address will accord to them the most favourable consideration and that you may recognize in the policy of the Indian Government that feature which its origin ought to make enduring a regard to the commercial interests of the two countries as one of the first objects of solicitude which the Government can bestow. That commercial intercourse should be encouraged not only in justice to the material interests of the two peoples, but for much higher reasons It is only by the increase of agricultural industry to which you have pointed in your address, and which depends upon the closeness of our commercial ties, the civilization can make its true progress in India; that those sentiments of gratitude for whom Providence has set us to rule can be awakened from their ancient and secular torpor, and it is only by close and constant intercommunication which a vigorous commercial intercourse produces that a sense of community of interest, a sense of community of nationality, can be brought into existence between these two great peoples, which is the one link that is still wanting to secure the pre-eminence and the prosperity of this mighty and this noble Empire.

The Chairman said: I am sure I only express your opinion when I say that we ought to move a vote of thanks to his lordship for his very able and interesting and valuable address. I will call upon Mr. Cheetham to move the resolution.

Mr. Cheetham said the duty which had been imposed upon him was exceedingly agreeable to his own feelings, and he had no doubt that the resolution he had to propose would be equally acceptable to the chamber.

Mr. Cheetham concluded by formally moving a vote of thanks to the Marquis of Salisbury for the address he had delivered.

Mr. Hugh Mason seconded the motion. He said an abler and more statesmanlike speech upon British India was never spoken to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, or even to Parliament, and he felt that the noble lord had laid upon them and upon that great industrial community the deepest obligation. (Hear hear.) They would remember his very important words, and the speech would, if possible, deepen the profound interest which Manchester felt in the growth and prosperity of British India. He was exceedingly obliged to his Lordship, in the multitude of long questions upon which he had spoken, that he had not overlooked one matter which, as a cotton-spinner, he ventured to say, was very important to that great trade. He thought that in the allusion which his lordship made to that matter he had not done himself that justice to which he was entitled. Some two or three years ago his lordship's predecessor instituted in that city, under the able and careful control of Dr. Forbes Watson, a series of experiments for the Indian staple. They, as manufacturers, knew how very much the staple was damaged by imperfect ginning, and the late Cotton Supply Association instituted a series of experiments which were carried up to a certain point and which led to the improvement of that important machine, the cotton gin. Through these experiments under the orders of the Duke of Argyll, led to very important results, they were not carried sufficiently far to be of practical value. His lordship would be surprised to hear that after these elaborate experiments had been made by the employment of a considerable number of cotton gins of the most eminent makers in that country the cotton was carefully put aside, and samples were sent to some of the most practical cotton-spinners of the district, and also to some of the most practical cotton-brokers in Liverpool, and, as a curious fact which, perhaps, did not reflect favourably upon the skill and judgment either of cotton-spinners or of cotton-brokers, in several instances, the very same cotton made up into two separate parcels was valued by the same broker and the same cotton-spinner at widely different values. (Laughter.) Dr. Forbes Watson was completely bewildered by these results, and said, "What am I to do? I cannot go to India with any results from these costly trials. I must carry these experiments a step further. I must manufacture the cotton into yarn and cloth, and see what the effect is in its latest stages." It was that later and most important experiment which Dr. Forbes Watson was at that moment managing in one of the factories in that city. The experiments were being carried on from the opening and scutching of the cotton through all the various processes of manufacture up to the spinning of the yarn and the manufacture of the cloth, and from them, he thought, Dr. Forbes Watson would be enabled to say he was independent of the jealousies either of cotton-spinners or of cotton-brokers. He had the highest possible pleasure—he deemed it a very great honour—in seconding the motion, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

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Bombay, 21st January 1875.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from this date to 1st March next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic and American, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager, Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th February, 1875.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The DIRECTORS have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, January 1875.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned are prepared to receive proposals for Assurances for the whole term of Life, payment being made by a limited number of premiums.

Tables of rates, which are very moderate, may be had on application.

A considerable reduction in rates on Indian Lives has been made lately.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 1875.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS for EMPLOYMENT under the Administration of the Baroda State having been received by the Agent Governor General and Special Commissioner, intending Applicants are informed that there are no vacancies to be filled up.

By Order,
J. B. RICHEY,
Assistant, Baroda Administration.

Baroda, 9th February 1875.

A LADY (Widow of an Officer in the Bengal Medical Service and daughter of a Physician in England) residing in a healthy part of Clifton, is desirous of meeting with Indian or other CHILDREN needing a home and peculiar care. She will be assisted by a German Governess and all young Children will be educated on the "Kinder Garten Method"—The Lady has resided in India and is fully aware of the requirements of Indian and other Children. The highest references both in England and India.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Address, Mrs. WILSON,
22, Berkeley Square, Clifton, near Bristol.

REFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

Revd. WARD MAULE, Chaplain, Colaba.
Hon. Hugh Lindsay, Malabar Hill.
Lt. Wm. NIVEN, Indian Medical Service.
Dr. JOHN PINKERTON, Indian Medical Service.

PATENT EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING
LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions in a Cup of Boiling Milk, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the cow's milk, and is consequently

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

THE GANGES CUP.
(VALUE 500 RUPEES.)

To be RUN for about the first week in April. OPEN to all HORSES. Any one entering a Horse, must be a Subscriber to the Cawnpore T. C. for the current season of 1874 and 1875. Catchweights—Ten stones two pounds. Any owner riding, or causing more than one horse, must put up a weight equal to his own. Sports not to be more than 7 ft. long.

To be run on the banks of the Ganges. The contesting spaces to be divided by lot into parties of not more than four. The takers of the first spear in each party, to contest for the final Spear and Cup. It is not necessary for the first spear, that the pig be killed. Any dispute arising in the first spear to be left to the decision of the Committee, as to whether the course be run again, or not. The Committee reserve to themselves the power of excluding any horse they may consider to be over the near side to count as a first spear. The partiest, be started by a starter, who will accompany the Field.

1st Entry, 20th March, 1 Gold Mohur.
2nd Entry, 1st April 2 Gold Mohurs.
The day before the Race, 4 Gold Mohurs.

R. W. MAXWELL,
Honorary Secretary C. T. C.

P.P.—The Meet will be at or near Thanna, about 5 miles from Conan on the G. and R. Railway, or 12 miles from Cawnpore by road. All applications to be made to E. TORIN, 13th Hussars Lucknow.

INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE AND OVERLAND PARCELS AGENCY.

OFFICES.—6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. CURRANEE & Co. have the honor to inform Residents at out-stations that they are prepared to undertake to land—ship—clear from Custom House, and forward to any parts of India or Europe, with quick dispatch, and at low charges, all goods and packages entrusted to their care.

Investors desirous of delivery of goods, Commissions executed, and miscellaneous supplies of every description carefully selected for private Families, Regimental Messes, &c., and Agency business in general transacted in a most expeditious manner.

C. & Co. having had considerable experience in these special branches of Business, can with confidence tender their services to the public.

Agents & Correspondents throughout the Presidencies.

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

MANILLAS.

Imported direct, of the very finest quality only.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1 CHEROOTS or CIGARS	per 1,000 13 8
No. 2 Do.	do. 10 0
No. 2 CAVITE BRAND	" " 6 0

The Brand is generally esteemed to be by far *the finest imported.*

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

Prepared expressly for the Company of selected Tobacco.

NOBLES'	per 1,000 13 8
DAWSONS'	" " 12 0
THOMSONS'	" " 14 0
DINDIGUL'S	" " 18 0
HAVANAH, in Boxes of 250 each	" " 4 8

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

LEISURE HOUR	per box of 200 4 12
BARRINGTONS	" " 5 6
HAVANNAH	" " 5 9
OFFICE	" 100 1 6

CIGARETTES.

COPE'S "BOUQUET" & "PEERLESS"	per box of 100 2 8
WILL'S "PASSING CLOUDS"	" " 2 8

TOBACCOS.

WILLS'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS.

BIRD'S EYE, Smoking Mixture, Shag and Latakia	per tin 1 0
GENUINE TURKEY TOBACCO for Cigarettes...	" 1 8
GOLDEN LEAF TOBACCO	per lb. 2 8
CAVENDISH TOBACCO	" 1 4

An extensive assortment of Plain and Fancy

MEERSCHAUM AND BRIAR PIPES.

TOBACCO POUCHES, AND SMOKERS' SUNDRIES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
To the Proprietors of "L. S."
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DON WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTSHIRE, ENGLAND

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the .450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or